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FRANCHISE FOR THE INDIANS BEFORE GIVING IT TO WOMAN.

That, at Least, Is the Suggestion of a Rochester Newspaper-The Outcome of a Fraudulent Voting Case in Which Colorado Woman Was Accused -- Kansas Republicans and Woman Suffrage-The Suffrage Conference.

A constant reader of the Rochester (N.Y.) Democrat and Chronicle does not find anything on its editorial page to convey the idea that the paper is in favor of woman suffrage, but he does see many little flouts and flings which indicate quite the contrary. In this connection its opinion on Indian suffrage, as expressed a few days ago, possesses considerable interest. ms that a congress is soon to be called by the Rosebud agency in South Dakota to arrange for concerted action "to secure for all male Indians the right of suffrage. When women ask for the franchise they are told that it is not a "right," but let that pass. It is far more important to know what the Democrat and Chronicle thinks about bringing the Indian brethren into the

political fold, which, is, in brief, as follows: A congress of Indians to demand suffrage would be a novelty and also a most desirable gathering. . . Indians will begin to value the right of suffrage after they have exercised it. The common criticism that they will sell their votes is hardly worthy of attention. Some of the ignorant of every race will sell their votes if opportunity offers. In time the Indian will learn the true use of the ballot and defend it with all his energy. The experiment of clothing every Indian in New York State also with the right of suffrage may well be tried as a step toward adoption into the body of citizens, whether they maintain the tribal relation or not. Citisenship may well come before the tribal relations are ended. "

In other words there is just one little fragment of male bipeds in the United States that is not enfranchised and Congress has been saying to them for years: "Come. wash off your paint and a few other things; exchange your blanket for a pair of trousers and we will make you at once a political sovereign." But the noble redskin much prefers his "tribal relations" and refuses to be bought off. Now the proposition is to thrust the ballot upon him, tribe or no tribe. It seems such a terrible degradation for any of the male species to be disfranchised.

But why this great anxiety to enfranchise the Indians? Why not wait till the majority of them demand it? Whenever a body of educated, law-abiding women ask for the suffrage they are invariably commanded to go away back and sit down and wait till the majority of the 15,000,000 adults of their sex join in the request. Where is the equity in requiring this in the case of women and forcing the ballot upon the male Indians when not even a minority want it? "But," we are told, "the Indians will value the right after they have exercised it." Is it not logical to think white women will do the same? Or is there some fine, noble sense of appreciation in an Indian man which is beyond the capacity of a white woman?

We would also like to know why "a congress of Indians to demand the suffrage would be a most desirable gathering?" Is it because they would bring to the great electorate some valuable qualities which it very much needs? It certainly stands in need of some new elements and perhaps these Sicux Indians of South Dakota are the chosen ones to furnish the necessary salvation. In 1890a woman suffrage amendment was submitted to the voters in South Dakota, and at the same time one to en-franchise the male Indians. Miss Anthony, franchise the male Indians. Miss Anthony, Mrs. Chapman Catt, the Rev. Anna Shaw and other national women made a cam-paign in the interest of the first measure. The politiciars took care of the latter. When the Republican State convention met in Mitchell these ladies with a num-ber of prominent South Daketa women requested seats on the floor of the conven-tion, but were refused. As soon as it opened a member stated that a delega-tion was waiting outside which would prob-ably soon represent 5,000 votes. It was voted by acclamation to send a committee to bring them in. They soon returned ac-companied by three or four big Indians in blankets and moccasins with their hair braided down their backs with cotton strings. Both amendments failed, that for women suffrage receiving an affirmative vote of 35 per cent.; that for male Indian suffrage 45 per cent. While these women were going over the State making their pleas, the Indians were holding one of the biggest and lor gest ghost dances on record, but of the two proposed classes of reterms. but of the two proposed classes of voters Dakota men preferred the latter, evidently thinking they would be more of a credit

to the young and ambitious Stree.

Doubtless the New York editors and political leaders feel the same way. They are anxious for the purity of the ballot and they think that the electoral body will receive a much greater accession of intelligence, honesty, temperance and marality from the votes of mall Indiana. intelligence, honesty, temperance and morality from the votes of male Indians than from those of women in general. There may be also another reason. In Mrs. George's brilliant speech to the antisuffragists last week in Buffalo, she clinched—or perhaps it would be more womanly to say she closed—her argument by saying: "Suffrage is a command to put into effect the will of the community (?) and they should give it to whom is given the physical strength for its execution." Now right here is where the Indians could be utilized. Well supplied with firewater and tomahawks they could enforce the will of the majority—and of the minority also—in a way that would make the National Guard a mere superfluity. Give them the ballot. a mere superfluity. Give them the ballot.

Just after the election last year a press despatch from Denver told a thrilling tale of a Mrs. Radeliffe, who was arrested for illegal voting, which brought forth scores of dissertations from the truly virtuous on the failure of women to purify the poli-tics of Colorado. When her case came up there was not a shred of evidence against her, she was honorably discharged, and Justice Hynes took occasion to score her

her, she was honorably discharged, and Justice Hynes took occasion to score her accusers, one of whom was a notorious opponent of woman suffrage.

This year some woman—the despatches already have given her two names—has been arrested for voting more than once, and we are again getting a flood of mournful comment on the melanchely failure of woman suffrage. If the present Mrs. Smith or Brown or Jones or whatever name is woman suffrage. If the present Mrs. Smith or Brown or Jones or whatever name is finally settled upon is proved to be guilty it will be the first and only instance in the nine years' experience of that State. Women in general do not claim to be angels. That is a pleasant little fiction with which men have amused themselves, and women as well for a good many generations. men have amused themselves, and women as well, for a good many generations. They must be pretty decent politically, however, or the machine politicians of Denver and vicinity would not hate woman suffrage with such a deep and deadly hat red The Pueblo (Col.) Chieftein said recently "In four States of this Union the political adventurer, burdened with a record of wickedness, of corrupton, of disorder, does anything but smile at mention of the 'woman vote."

Tue Republicans of Kansas have made such a sweeping victory that they are likely to be called on to redeem their artelikely to be called on to redeem their arteelection promise to give women the suffrace
for Presidential electors. This it is plainly
within the province of the Legislature to
grant, as the National Constitution, Section
1, Article II, says: "Each State shall appoint in such manner as the Legislature
there of may direct, a number of electors
equal to the whole number of Senators
and Representatives to which such State
may be cut it led in the Congress."
Certain of the suffrage leaders have long Certain of the suffrage leaders have long

THE CAUSE OF WOMAN. been desirous of having this experiment sively the hackneyed charge that "womer do not want to vote." Others hold that it would be a mistake for women to show their would be a mistake for women to show their position name detore they get the full suff-rage. For instance, it is Kansas they should give a majority for a Republican electors they would alienate forever the support of ropunsts, Democrats and Prohighlionists, who would have a chance to vote on the constitutional amendment which would be necessary to give them th complete franchise. There would be enough Republicans opposed to woman sunrage per se to unite with the others and defeat any such proposition. It would be an interesting experiment, nevertheless, and Kansas has lent herself kindly to experiments. The Topeka Heraid said a few days ments. The Topeka rectual said a lew days ago: "There is no question that a vast majority—probably nine-tenths—of the men in this State are in favor of giving women an equal voice in the government if they want it. Let the women express their will, pro and con, and they may rest assured that it

will be heeded."

Here is a chance now for the anti-suffragists of New York and Massachusetts to go in and organize the State. They will have to be clever about it for the women in Kansas have had the municipal franchise so long that they are 'mighty smart. There is an element in that State, however There is an element in that State, however, although it is not composed of women, which will be only too glad to cooperate in every possible way with the Lastern "antis," even to furnishing the sinews of war—and it will not be the first time.

The reports from the recent meeting of the State Federation of Clubs in Brooklyn are so conflicting as to leave one in a very are so commercing as to leave one in a very sad state of uncertainty. It seems that Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National Suffrage Association, was invited to address the club ladies, but warned not to say a word about suffrage. The force of habit was so strong, however, that she accidentally dropped a few suffrage remarks, which, the report says, "were re-ceived with deafening plaudits." Then, ceived with deafening plaudits." Then, after these conservative ladies, who are opposed to the enfranchisement of women lest they might "scramble for office," had spent several days in the liveliest kind of electioneering, they shut out the vulgar public and gave a practical illustration of the "scramble." The election of Federation secretary, we are told, "resolved itself into a question of suffrage and anti-suffrage," and after a couple of hundred women had exercised the suffrage it was announced that the "antis" had won. It is not quite clear what this question has to do with the duties of the Federation secretary, but, considering that a few years has to do with the duties of the Federation secretary, but, considering that a few years ago when this body was organized suffrage clubs were not admitted, the ghost seems to stalk about with considerable assurance. Perhaps it is the old story of the camel getting its head under the tent. It may be also that the convention was misrepresented. In that case the suffragists can extend sympathy. It is not so very long ago that their conventions furnished a target for the reporters. Now theirs are long ago that their conventions furnished a target for the reporters. Now theirs are the only ones which are wholly spared. The D. A. R. congresses, the mothers' meetings, all have to stand a certain amount of criticism, but of late years the suffrage conventions are treated with great friend-liness and respect. They certainly have earned all they will ever receive, for the older advocates, at least, bear many scars.

President Eliot of Harvard has succeeded in gaining the enmity of the labor organizations, of the sponsors for the public schools, of the friends of coeducation and of the advocates of woman suffrage. But little things like these will not disturb the calm serenity of the Cambridge atmosphere

One of the most noteworthy contributions to the most noteworthy contribu-tions to the so-called "woman movement" has just been issued from the suffrage head-quarters (2008 American Tract Society Building, New York), the pamphlet report of the International Suffrage Conference held in Washington last winter. It con-tains a full resume of the social, legal, in-dustrial, educational and political status tains a full resume of the social, legal, industrial, educational and political status of women in most of the countries of Eur ps, in China, Japan, Persia, Australia, New Zealand and South America. The information is official, in compact form and very interesting and valuable. It ought to be in every school and public library, and is particular y available for club work.

Among the many articles of the month in regard to women, which are now a con-spicuous feature of the magazines, one in the "Cosmopolitan" by Rafford Pyke is espe-cially notable. It called "What Women Like in Women," and is an excellent example of that writer's keen analysis of the sex. of that writer's keen analysis of the sex. He knows them almost as well as they know themselves and the way he sets out his knowledge in cold type is calculated to make them extremely uncomfortable makes the mistake common to many writer on this subject, however, in assuming that women have reached the end of their development. Tracing them from the hunted creatures of the primeval forest, down through the ages, he considers that the unfortunate effects of their circumstances have been been been as the common to many writers and the common to many writers are the common to many writers are the common to many writers that the unfortunate effects of their circumstances.

unfortunate effects of their circumstances have been definitely impressed upon their natures, and as one result they are incapable of true friendship for each other because they lack the necessary qualities.

But when we see the wonderful change wrought in the infinitesimal space of half a century, may we not hope for something far better than the world has yet known? This is the first period in history when woman has approximated individual liberty and she is still very far from an even chance with man. If she can be practically transformed in far less than fifty years, may she not in the ages to come outgrow the bonds of the ages past? Evolution never stops and there is no limit to its possibilities. stops and there is no limit to its possibilities

When the proposed National Associa-tion of Independent Workmen are fully organized and in a position to enforce their right to sell their labor to the best advantage to themselves, will they be ready to grant women the same right?

IDA HUSTED HARPER.

CAUSES OF ELECTION RESULTS. Fair Day Helped Republicans in Nebraska; Money, the Democrats in Nevada.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 .- Representative William L. Starke of the Fourth Nebraska district, one of the five members of the House still outside the breastworks of the two great parties, is convinced that fair weather on election day makes for Republican success.

"The farmers in my district." he said at the Capitol to-day, "were so busy getting in the magnificent crops which have blessed their labors this year, that about 4,000 of them failed to go to the polls, and their absence caused my defeat for reelection If it had been a rainy day, so that they could not have worked in the fields, I should have beaten my Republican opponent. Since then I have received hundreds of Since then I have received hundreds of letters from these stay-at-homes, apologizing for their neglect of the polls, but offering the excuse that they supposed it was a sure thing for me, anyhow. Well, I have a fine farm myself, to which I can retire after March 4, and maybe I will raise such crops as will enable me to forget or ignore election days in the future."

On the other hand, Senator Stewart says prosperity was the cause of the Demo-

prosperity was the cause of the Demo-cratic victory in Nevada, one result of which will be that after March 4 he will have

which will be that after March 4 he will have a Democratic colleague in the Senate—the present Representative Newlands "Why," he said, "on election day I saw one man in Carson City, who I know has been fighting poverty for years, with three ten-dollar bills. When I asked him where he got the money he told me it was given him by an old friend for voting three times that day. Thirty dollars will keep a frugal man a month or two in Nevada, and, if this man was a sample of what went on there in the campaign. I know there will be no suffering in my State this winter."

in the campaign. I know there will be no suffering in my State this winter."

Col. Ike Hill, the veteran Buckeye politician and Democratic "whip" in the House of Representatives, whose fame rests somewhat upon his complaint in a former campaign that certain "d—d scoundrels wouldn't stay bought," has returned to Washington, dazed over the result in Ohio.

"I cannot account for it," he said frankly.
"So far as I have been able to learn more Democrats went to the polls than Repub-Democrats went to the polls than Republicans and yet, in the smallest vote cast for years, the Republicans got the biggest majority since the war. The Democrats must have voted the Republican ticket."

POEMS WORTH READING.

Gettysburg Field. When the waves of shadow sweep Northward on this meadow deep Tis the charge of Pickett's hosts In the gambols of the ghosts: And when southward bends the wheat, They are acting their retreat, And the wraiths of men in blue

Yonder lowly wall of stone Marks where War was overthrown Dying now in fitful strife. In a world once battle rife. roans the monster that his sight Never shall behold such fight, Nor such heroes see again

Poetry! The roster call:

Crown the humblest of them all With thy wreath of honor's weave, So that Wonder may perceive Unto all and not a few-Michael Cuddy of New York! Franklin Dodd of Benford's Fork When the flery Southron there Charged his last in flerce despair, North ten paces from the wall Stood a color-bearer tall, Grassing in his hardy right

Banner of the Tammany sent

Forty-second Regiment. Rushing first of Pickett's men Lanky Dodd espied him then Through the smoke of battle hell. Through the roar of shot and shell: "Boys, hurrah; we've got their flag Watch me git the Yankee rag!"
And before he jumped the wall
Stopped and aimed and sped the ball.

Sergeant Cuddy forward fell. Heard the shrilling rebel yell, Saw, when half-way in his fall, Hundreds, thousands, clear the wall; To his knees he rose and raised Up his banner. "God be praised!" Moaned he, as the rush and shout Told of counter-charge and rout.

Michael Cuddy, kneeling there With his banner floating fair, Died, while Dodd's death-stiffening hands Bound his wrists like fron bands. In a gliding, ghostly band, Michael Cuddy, Franklin Dodd, Fell in line before their God.

And a Voice of thunder rolled: "Here my best, My bravest-bold Dwell, but may return at will To their fields of glory still: Gettysburg on all will bind High respect for human kind o do heroes work My plan

For the brother-peace of man." P. J. TANSEY. On a Day's Absence From Her Baby.

I've been away so long, Sweet, My little tender one! Away from thee the whole long day, But now I'm hurrying hor I'm wondering is all well. Dear. As if I'd been with thee, Watching, guarding, hour by hour.

With love's anxiety. And sh! how many mothers Are returning too, like me, From the great hot, throbbing city, And with thoughts like mine for thee.

I long to clasp thee, Tender Face, To take a kiss from thee, Wee Mouth And feast on thy glad surprise!

Daist Sanial Gills

Just a Girl. From the Chicago Record-Revald.

Many a throne has had to fall
For a girl,
Just a girl;

Many a king has had to crawl
For a girl,
Just a girl;

When the hero goes to war
He may battle for the right,
But 'tis likelier by far
That he sallice forth to fight
For a girl,
Just a girl

When the doctor turns to say:

"It's a girl,"

Just a girl,"

Papa murmurs with dismay:

"What! A girl,

Just a girl!"

Ah, but why the sadness there!

Why the bitterness displayed!

Some day some strong man will swear

That the great round world was made

For that girl,

Just that girl.

Why did Adam take the bite?
For a girl,
Just a girl.
Why was Troy swept out of sight?
For a girl,
Just for a girl,
O, would heaven still be bright,
And would any good man care
To achieve it, if he might
Never claim forever there
Just a girl,
Glorious girl,

Him and Maggie.

From the Catholic Standard and Times.

Say! It's pleasant ter remember in the grayness o'
November

The brightness of the sunshine of a certain day V'en me and Mag Maloney took a little trip to A bang up little outin' fur a summer's holiday.
You kin bet since I was treatin' there was plenty
o' good eatin'.

o' good eatin'.

An' there wasn't any sideshow where we didn't have a look.

But the day's supremest pleasure what my memory'll treasure,

Was when me an' pretty Maggle had our tintypes took.

Avenoe
There was one that's got me guessin': Jist a girl in pure white dressin'.
With a bridal vell an' bridal wreath an' satin allopers, too,
An' beside 'er was 'er chappie, lookin' proud an' spruce an' happy—
O' I wonder will it ever be me luck to see the day. day in all creation, full o' joy an' jubila-

When me an' Maggie cits our pixters took that

Raked Apple Dumplings. From the Columbus Journal.

From the Columbus Journal.

Peel and core as many apples
As your appetite may wish.

Six Ar cicht—certaps a dozen—
That would be a generous dish.

Make adough like cracker biscuit.

Roll it thin—with skill and care.

Place an apple lichtly on it—
Take your knife and cut it square—
Larce enough to fuld your fruit in.
Then within the vacant place
Of the core, a bit of butter.
Cinhamon and sugar place.

Draw your square up well together,
Pinch it centify on the top.

So your dough will be protected.
Lest the cooking inless pop
When your apples are all covered.
Take a fork and prick them through,
'Twill prove better in the baking—
Half a dozen times will do.

Rake them slowly, and, while cooking.
Take of sugar, just a cup.
And a modest lump of butter—
And with light hand cream them up.
Adding extract, and your hard sauce
Set on lee to harden more:
Lift your apples from the oven.
And your labors will be o'er.

Serve them hot—the sauce adds flavor.
And cach dumpling, firm and brown,
Is a practical achievement—
Adds a jewell o your crown. From the Columbus Journal.

Womanlike. From the Chicago Record-Herald.

She sits beside the window all the day, But never sees the people who go by; Her look is very, very far away, And now and then she draws a gentle sigh. She waits for one to come who never will.

For one who bade her wait for him one day;
And if he came she'd spurn his touch, but still

She waits for him and grieves her life away.

S. E. Kisen.

Particular at the Outset.

From Judge.

Mr. Justwed—Shall i order anything for the house on my way to the office this morning, my dear?

Mrs. Justwed—Yes, love. Stop at the grocery store and tell them to send up a five-pound bag of sait right away. And, George, tell them to be sure and see that it is fresh.

SCIENCE. THE GRBAT TELESCOPE OF THE PARIS EX-

HIBITION. It will be remembered with what a flourish of trumpets the intention to constitut "the greatest telescope in the world" for the Paris Exposition was heralded, and how persistently it was advertised before and during the exosition. It was entirely useless for experts position. It was entirely useless for experts to point out that the plan adopted made it certain that the telescope would be of little use in most astronomical observations; the advertisers clamor drowned all voices It is interesting to note in the last report of the British Astronomical Association that this great telescope has lately been used for observing the planet Mars by a competent person—"to no 14 pose," he says, "Mars was a far better object in a 3-inch telescope than in the 49-inch."

DISTRIBUTION OF PRENCH CAPITAL. The total amount of French carital in ested in foreign parts is, according to an official return, 29.855,000,000 francs, say, \$6,000,000,000. It produces in dividends anually 1.134.000,000 francs. England annually receives nearly twice as much, viz., 2,250,000, receives nearly twice as much, viz., 2,26,000,000 francs. French investments are distributed as follows: Europe has 70 per cent.; Russia alone nearly 7,000,000,000 francs; Austro-Hungary, 2,850,000,000. Asia has 31-3 per cent: Africa over 12 per cent-1,582,000,000 francs to the Transvaal: 1,436,000,000 to Egypt. North America, 3 1-3 per cent.: Central America, 1 per cent. South America, 8 2-3 per cent.—223,000,000 to the Argentine, 606,000,000 to Brazil; 246,000,000 to Colombia, the unlucky, and Polynesia absorbs about one-eighth of 1 per cent.

FLYING MACHINES. The Smithsonian Institution has published new edition of Dr. Langley's "Experiments in Aërodynamics," first printed eleven years ago. In summing up, Dr. Langley speaks of the prospects for the future somewhat as follows: Since that time, he says, he has demonstrated that mechanical flight is posdemonstrated that mechanical flight is possible by actually performing it with steel flying machines nearly a trousand times heavier than air, driven by steam. These machines weighed from 30 to 40 pounds and flew from half to three-quarters of a mile at sreeds varying from 20 to 30 miles per rour. It is believed by Dr. Langley that the time is now very near when human beings will be transported at high velocities, though perhaps at first under exceptional conditions, such as are demanded in the arts of war rather than of peace.

STATISTICS OF NEW ZEALAND. The statistics of the colony of New Zealand or the year 1990 have just appeared and show the rapid progress of this enterprising show the rapid procress of this enterprising little State. The increase of population for five years was from 696.331 to 765.668 and the revenue per inhabitant from £3 hs. 10d. to £7 148 4d. The annual expenditure on oldage forsions has reached £197.23 and will probably increase. The vital statistics are very full. They show, it may be remarked in passing, a marked increase of deaths from cancer and a slight diminution of deaths from tuberculosis. rom tuberculosis

WHAT IS SCIENCE? M. Sully-Prudhomme, poet and p'ilosopher. lately had occasion to examine the question-what is science? His answer follows: Science is a body of doctrines which differ from other doctrines by the following characters First-Its doctrines depend solely on the purely intellectual functions of the brain and upon reasonings founded on propositions either evident in themselves or generally so accepted. Second-All these doctrines have for foundation data derived from observation, external or internal-that is to say, derived from our senses or from our consciousness. The exact sciences reaon upon abstract ideas furnished by em-

our consciousness. The exact sciences reason upon abstract ideas furnished by empirical data while the natural sciences deduce from empirical data these general ideas which serve to classify them, or to formulate those constant relations that we denominate haws. Third—The natural sciences make use of the experimental method first proposed by Bacon, or of hypotheses, as instruments. Such instruments of research, in so far as they are employed with feithful exactitude, can only lead to truth. They exclude error, but the men who employ them being but men are liable to err in their use. It may be said then that scientific research—the method of experiment—is the fallible application of infallible methods.

The champions of science define it by its method—its true characteristic—and from this point of view they declare it infallible, while their adversaries define it by the actual application of its method, which is fatally compromised by the errors of scientists and they, therefore, declare science to be fallible. The conflict of theologisus and of scientific men is manifested in these differing viewpoints. Science, defined by its method, is never realized, but it is in the way of realization. Its faults are rerpetually corrected and its credit is only limited by the limits assigned to its field by the experimental method itself. Scientific from who are faithful to that method expect no more from it than it is capable of giving. When they speak of matter or of force they designate, without defining, the substrata of phenomens; they do not in fact represent them any more than religious folk represent them and matter and the lik

GEODETIC BASE-LINE MEASUREMENTS.
The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey has in hand the completion of two very important systems of triangulation. One extends across all the country along the 39th parallel of latitude: the other runs along the 98th meridian from Mexico to Canada. The plans for the latter work require the measurement of nine base lines at various points from Nebraska to Texas, and it was decided to measure all nine bases before types took.

She was sich a pretty pixter when the photygrapher fixed 'er'
Where the light brung out the beauty of 'er sassy little face.
With its dimn'es all a blinkin', that he must a been a thinkin'
He had never had so sweet a little daisy in his place.
An' me grin grew wide an' wider when he stood me up heslide 'er'.
An' the hand he made me lean upon her chair jist shock an' shook:
Never feller's heart beat louder than yours truly's did, or prouder
When meself an' pretty Maggie had our tintypes took.
I was lookin' jist this morning' at some photygraphs adomin'
The show-case of a photygrapher down the Avence.
There was one that's got me guessin': jist a girl in pure white dressin'.

American Coal. the triangulation was begun, instead of suc-

AMERICAN COAL. Austrian Consul at New York reports as follows upon the coal product of the United States. The world's output for 1201 was about \$40,000,000 tons. Of this amount the United States furnished 288 0 (0) tons, Great Fr tain 246,000,000, Germany 150,000,000. Great Fr tain 245,000,009, Germany 150,000,000. The United States product includes 53,500,000 tons of anthracite. The bituminous coal came from: Pennsylvania, 85,000,000 tons. Hilmois, 26,000,000: West Virginia, 25,000,000, Chio, 19,000,000. Alaban a 9,000,000, &c. The export is chiefly to Canada, Central and South America, and amounted in 1901 to 7,383,393 tons. The output of American coal is not much greater than the demand within the country, and the canacity of the coal railways is already taxed to transport the actual product, and, moreover, the American merchant fleet is not yet adequate to carry great exportations. For these reasons, among others, America sends comparatively little coal to foreign lands.

THE DEFINITION OF WHITE LIGHT Herr Plank defines white light as follows: First, by the distribution of the energy in different regions of the spectrum; secondly, by the law that within each small spectral region within which the energy may be considered as uniformly distributed, the enerconsidered as uniformly distributed, the energies (squares of the amplitudes) and the phases of the simply periodic partial vibrations are distributed in an absolutely irregular fashion—'irregular' being taken in the sense in which it is used in the probability calculus. If we extend the second law to the entire spectrum the distribution of energy throughout the spectrum can be calculated, and the resultant energies agree with the energies octrally measured in experiments on normal white light.

Atmospheric blectricity

ATMOSPHERIC ELECTRICITY M. Homma of Tokio publishes a memoir on atmospheric electricity in which he announces the following deductions from ex-periment: First, the negative potential observed during strong winds is entirely due to the electrification of the dust of the atmosto the electrification of the dust of the atmosphere by friction against terrestrial objects; secondly, in the same way the hich potential observed during fors is due to the positive electrification of the particles of water which form the fog: thirdly, when a mass of co'd air comes in contact with a mass of warm air the former is electrified to lively with respect to the second; fourthly, the high potentials observed at sunrise are probably due to the fact that the air-masses near the ground are at a lower temperature than those higher up; fifthly, when two air-masses of different temperature are suddenly mixed the electrified is much disturbed. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Several friends write to correct our answer about Stewart's store (Wanamaker's) always covering the entire block at Broadway. Ninth and Tenth streets and Pourth avenue. One places Lidger-wood's grocery store at the southwest corner of the block, at Ninth street and Broadway; another places. "Goupil's photograph business" there; a third says that Schaus's art store was there, and that "Stewart was unable to complete his building until say '85 or '86, when Schaus's lease expired t was Schaus, not Goupil or Lidgerwood, who had he corner; but the building was completed in 1865 or 1866, not 1885, as a fourth friend points out. The building was completed before Stewart died in

Are there any valuable private collections of art in this country and if so in whose possession are they at the present time? N. L. M. There are dozens, perhaps a hundred, perhaps more; they are everywhere—in New York, Boaton Baltimore, Minneapolis, Detroit. We do not know of a complete list.

1. What is the wording of the natural gation of the?
2. When did the Pope lose his temporal power? R.
1. "I — residing at — do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States; and that I do shootutely and entirely renounce and ablure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign Prince, Potentate, State or Sovereignty whatever and particularly to the —— of whom I was before a subject." 2. In 1870; the entrance of the Italian

grains, and is very little.

Where and at about what price, are plaster casts of heads made - 4 c, head and shoulders of living persons.

J. S. Dodson.

and as the riots followed on the opening of the draft, the second question strikes us as unnecessary. The draft riots in this city began July 13, and ended

In one of the recently published and popular navels by a well-known alt-round lover of the good and beautiful, reference is made to the hero sitting in Union Square in the late 50s, overlooked by the equestian statue of the Father of his Country Will you callighten me as to when this statue was erected, so that I may disabuse my mind of an anachronistic impression? Also, I am moved to inquire if you can throw an additional ray on the author's use of the epithet: "Spad: Spadi" as somewhat correlative to the later and now happily obsolescent "dude?" Again, at the time referred to, would it have been possible to overhear one of the sporty young men of the day say "Come off!" with its present slangy significance? Did not this cuphulsm spring up and come into use much later.

The Washington statue in Union Square was

The Washington statue in Union Square was "inaugurated" July 4 1859. We do not know the expression "spad:" we think that "come off" is of more recent coinage than the late 50s.

In answer to question of I. G. regarding the old In answer to question of 1. G. regarding the old Red Fort would say that it was detached from land the same as Castle Garden. The old White Fort (Ganseyoort) was on the land about where the open Country Market is now. I. G. will find a picture of Fort Ganseyoort in Valentine's Manuel for 1850. Also pictures of the North Battery (Old Red Fort) in the Manuals of 1855 and 1859. S. P.

Is there a Swedish and Danish Lutheran Church in New York where "High Mass" is said according to the use of the State churches of Sweden and Denmark and where the full livings of those churches and the vestments of the minister are fully in use? If so, are these services now given in English in such church or churches.

1. The ritual used in the Swedish Lutheran churches of the source. us Adolphus Church on East Twenty-second street near Taird avenue, this city, is faithfully copied from the ritual of the Swedish Established Church. 2. The ministers here wear the same vestments as in Sweden. These vestments, by the by, are very simple for all but Bishops, and the Swedish Lutheran Church of this country has no episcopacy. as far as we know. 4. What we have just said of A they would count two. the Swedish churches in this country applies to

On the subject of the Ramapo Valley Revolutionary fortifications the historian of the Ramape Valley Chapter, D. R., writes further thus:

From an article by the present owner of the intrenched land. I mote as follows:

"It was at a very early date in the war that this section received notice from those in authority on the American side, and measures were taken to fortify and defend the pass. In Revolutionary correspondence the locality of these works is referred to as Sidman's Bridge, it being near where the old Post Road crossed the Ramano River, a short distance below the residence of Samuel Sidman's new of the early settiers of the valley. The Valley Chapter, D. R., writes further thus: short distance below the residence of Samuel Sidman, one of the early settlets of the valley. The works here consisted of two lines of intrenchment and a small redoubt fort. In one line of intrenchments is still in good prescription on the east side of the river about one hundred varids below the railroad bridge, and the second line, also in good state of prescription, is on the west side and across a narrow pass between a separate mountain suir and the main ranges of the Ramano hills. Behind these lines is smooth and moderately level land, and here were built comfortable low houses for the troops and stores. "He further says: "It seems worth while to enlarge on the history of this nost, in view of the importance attached to its defence by Gen. Washington. Gen. Clinton and other officers in authority. This will be done mainly by quotations from the Public Papers of Gen. Clinton published by the State of New York." The first of these letters is from Gen. Clinton to Gen. Heath, dated Ramanough, is Jan., 1778; followed by others dated Nov. 21, 1776, Dec. 23, and 24, 1776, Dec. 28 and 30, 1776, and several in 1774. The two intrenchments were also used in 1788 80 and the "hospital" near those on the east side of the river was used for the sick soldiers see these there all through the Jersey Campalen. When we are ready to mark these intrenchments, a history of them will be printed by our Chapter.

threatens the United States like that which obtains on account of the Present coal injures' strike would the President be acting within the Constitutional limits of the executive powers vested in his office by Issuing a proplemation rehating the tart? on all coal imported during the continuence of said strike?

G. P. D. He would not, unless Congress gave him the specific right to do so.

A claims that if a man strikes another with his naked ast, intending to kill him, and is successful in doing so, he is guilty of murder in the first descre, according to law. Be claims he is not, as had no weapon but his dat. A claims that his dat was a weapon in the eyes of the law, and further, that the law takes no account of the weapon or means used, as long as the intention to kill was there and its fulliment realized.

A. & B. Als right. Suppose a man did not strike another, but intentionally strangled him to death with his hands; would not that be murder, even in B's opinion?

payenbrokers in this country and Great Britain, are derived indirectly from the coat of arms of the Medici family of Florence, Italy. The family sprang from a physician, a medicus: it became wealthy through transacting a banking business for many years, and when it became noble it adopted five golden pills on a blue ground as its armorial device. Bankers in other countries adopted the same device, either in whole or in part, as a sign of their business; and when bankers gave un the nawnbroking business the pawnbrokers re-

J. S. T.-Celluloid was first used in manufact-

uring about thirty-two years ago. B H S - We do not know the height of the veri lington was a short man: Hamilton was not tall: Gladstone was tall: Lord Roberts is a small man; Wagner was short: Melssonier was dwarfah; King Edward VII., the Prince of Wales, the Czar, are all small men.

all small men.

J. M. C.—Gen. Fremont was never connected with the Panama Canal. Ler. -THE SUN ceased to be a four-page paper ! the late summer of 1886.

E. Muchell-The late Duchess of Teck was the first cousin of the late Queen Victoria. Her father was a younger brother of the Queen's father. P. Tully-The Third avenue railroad was char

opened in 1858. Mrs. P.—The pronunciation of the name Arkan-sas, as adopted officially in 1880 is "Arkansah." W. J. de R .- In 1881 some few persons called

Mr. Platt "Me Too."

J. H. M.—Einstein ran for Mayor in 1892; he was defeated by Gilroy. Hicks, Jonas and Bogardus W. H. Black .- Van Wyck's plurality for Governor

Allibone's of great value,

in Kings county in 1898 was 18,380. T. B. B .- The name of Samuel Jones Burr, author of "The Life and Times of William Henry Harrison."
does not appear in Allibone's "Dictionary of Authors," or anywhere else, so far as we can find. L. F.—The best dictionaries of quotations are Bartlett's, Hoyt's and Wood's; we never found

SCHOOL FOR CARD PLAYERS.

Cassino-F. B. says, in a twenty-one point game and B are both out. Which wins. The counts go out in the order of cards, spades, big and little cassino and the aces. If the aces have to decide it, they go out in the following order: Spades, clubs, hearts and diamonds.

S. A. says: On the table Le a seven and a five. A builds the five to seven and calls 'sevens." B puts a deuce on the seven and calls it a nine. A bets this is wrong. B bets he can build on any single

B is wrong. When two cards of the same denomination, or two builds of the same value are put together as one, they cannot be increased.

Cilobage—H. W. says: In a three-handed game, A blars atten, Badve, C another five, A a four and B a trey. C says "go," and A pleys another trey, counting five holes. This count B disputes. There is no second run for A, as the duplicate trey comes between the last trey and the five. which is the card necessary to complete the run of hree. A pegs the pair only.

J. F. L. asks who gets the first deal in a four-handed game, and which player cuts the cards for the deal and for the starter? The first deal is decided by all cutting the lowest cut taking the first deal and crib. The right hand dversary of the dealer cuts the cards for the deal. and the left hand adversary cuts the pack for the starter. There must be a new cut for deal and partners at the beginning of each game.

a subject." 2. In 1870; the entrance of the Italian troops into Rome on Sept. 20, 1876, is taken as the actual date.

Supposing A has a five dollar gold piece which after long usage has lost somewhat in weight, can be compelled the Government to give him in exchange a nive-dollar gold coin standard weight?

He can not. He can get only the value of the gold in the coin. There is a small leeway allowed for loss of weight by use, but it is measured in grains, and is very little.

E. C. G. says: A deals. B plays a ten, A a seven, B a lack. A says "go," and B pegs one for the go and plays a trey. A still says "fo," and B pegs one for the gold plays a trey. A still says "fo," and B pegs one for the gold plays a trey. A still says "fo," and B pegs one for the gold plays a trey. A still says "fo," and B pegs one for the gold plays a trey. A still says "fo," and B pegs one for the gold plays a rice. The argument for this pegging is, that a player is entitled to peg one hole for a "go" whenever his oproment is unable to play in his proper turn, whether from back of Cards or because it would carry the total beyond the gold in the coin. There is a small leeway allowed for loss of weight by use, but it is measured in grains, and is very little.

A's pegging is correct, but B's is wrong, as he cannot peg two "goes." The rule is as follows:
When a person has no card which he can play withwhen a person has no card which he can play with their of persons, features, at rates varying with their reputation; we never heard of the head and shoulders of a person being cast in plaster.

J. S. Dobsos.

When a person has no card which he can play with the various area of the cast of the head and shoulders of the head and shoulders of a person being cast in plaster.

When a person has no card which he can play with the various area of the large over them on the head and shoulders of the declared of the head and shoulders of the player must say "go" to himself. The player than the humble Newtown Creek. The average What year were the big draft rlots in New York? Did any draft take place during the Civil War in New York? As the draft was made necessary by the war reach it, he must play as many cards as he can and then score one for the "go."

Thus it will be seen that the principle is that if

exactly 31 cannot be made by either player, the one playing the card that brought the count nearest to 31 shall count one for it, even if he has told himself to go. There is no count for last card if i

Craps.—J. C. R. asks for a general statement of the percentage against the player at this game, and an explanation of how the calculations are made. The odds at craps vary so much, according to the first throw made by the caster, that a full state ment of them would fill this column. They can be found in "Foster's Hoyle," page 568.

Fuchre—G. W. says: A takes up a spade and, after winning the first two tricks, leads acc of hearts. The game is three-handed, and E. who is A's left-hand adversary, holds right bower and acc of trimps and the acc of chibs. C bets that B must trimp A's heart acc. B bets he can pass it. There is no rule compelling any player to win a trick when he cannot follow suit.

M. J. T. says: In a four-handed game A plays alone. Bleads a plain suit and all follow. He leads the same suit again and all follow, but A claims a revolve and two points. There has been no revoke, and B bets that he and his partner get two points for the erroneous assertion. There is no penalty for A's error, as no advantage has been gained by it.

I. O. asks which is the highest card in cutting for the deal, ace or jack.
The ace is low in cutting, but the lowest cut has the deal in euchre. It is a common error to suppose that the highest cut takes the deal. The jack ranks below the queen, as it has no particular value except when there is a trump suit, and there is no trump until one is turned. Euchre is not like skat, in which the jacks are always the highest

Railroad Euchre—A. M. says: A plays alone. B plays alone against him and wins three tricks. What does B court.

Four points. If the euchre counted two only. what would be the object in playing alone against a lone hand? If it took both adversaries to euchre

Military Euchre—C. J. S. wants to know how this differs from progressive euchre.

The four players at each table are drawn by lot and they form a team or army. Each table has a distinctive flag. Two players from each table visit another table, in accordance with a regularly prepared schedule. The other partners stay at nome and defend the fort. Partners are changed a fire home with them, and the fort that has captured the greatest number of fises at the end of

Auction Pitch—T. W. says A gets the pitch, wanting two to go. B wants one only. A makes low game to B's high. Who wins? The successful bidder has the first count and it to has enough to go out he wins, no matter what any other player makes.

T. O'C. says he cannot see the justice of TRESUN'S decision that if two is bid to the dealer and the dealer holds it for two, that the dealer must be considered the highest bidder and have the

The form of auction pitch in which the dealer sells is a percersion of the standard game, in which is was the eldest hand that had the sell, just as he has the beg in seven up. It is the special privilege of the seller that he may either take the number of points offered and add them to his score, or he may pitch the trump himself if he thinks he can make as many as he is offered.

W. R. S. says D has the sell and accepts one from A, who wants only one to go. B wants one to go and C wants three. It turns out that A bid on the fack and try, but he lost his lack and B had the deuce for low. C caught the jack and made high game. Now, as the bidder made nothing, who wins the game, both B and C being out?

After the successful hidder has counted what ever he is entitled to. In this case nothing, the other ever he is entitled to, in this case nothing, the other players reckon the points in their regular order, high, low, tack, game. As C can count only two points before it is B's turn to count, B goes out

first.

Cinch. L. P. says: In a four-handed game two men go out and the other two each want one to go. A hida six and names spades holding A Q 9 8. After drawing, B produces the trey of spades and says "If you have nothing lower, I go out first." Who wins? High goes out before low, and in any case low counts to the player winning it, not to the holder.

Piquet—R. F. H. says: Elder hand holds, good, a sequence of five, another of four and four aces, but the younger hand has the point. Does this point save the repic? The scores are reckoned in regular order. carte blanche first, then the point, and if the younger hand's point is admitted to be good it bars the reple in the elder hand.

Poker—P. E. D. says: A opens for five, B raises it five. C comes in end D puts in five. He is told it costs ten, so he pulls out his 'yeard says he won't pley. It bets his five stays in the pot. Bis right. If players do not pay attention to the

G. L. asks the reason for the decision that all han is in the call must be shown, and why it is not enough for the winner to be told that his hand is admitted to be the best.

The rile was made to avoid the possibility of collusion between secret partners. Suppose A had a great hand and signals to his secret partner. B to help him. C comes in, but A and B go on raising each other until C drops out, and then B calls A, who shows his hand. B has nothing and says that's "good", but if B is compelled to show

his hand the fraud is at once apparent. Of course, if all poker players were strictly honest this law would be quite unnecessary. So would many others. T. S. H. says: A blinds a chip. Two men raise the ante and the age declines to make good. B thereupon says he gets the age and C must make the first bet. A bets the age never passes. A is right. The age is compelled to put up the blind, but no other player is compelled to do anything. As a compensation for this compulsion, the age has certain privileges and these cannot be transferred or pass to any other player who has not suffered the compulsion for which these privi-

leges are granted.

A. S. says: B bets that if, after the cards are in the hands of the players, one discovers that he has more or less than five, it is a misdeal. C bets it is not. that is, have been taken up or any one of them looked at, the hand with more or less than five cards

is foul and there is no misdeal.

C. K. says: The dealer gives six cards to each player. The first man picks up the first five and remarks that he does not want the other. The next man, seeing that six have been given him also, throws them all back and calls for a new deal. The others do not tou: a theirs but demand a new deal. The first man holds his five and says he will take the pot, as he has openers.

If six cards are given to more than one player, it is a misdeal.

it is a misdeal.

D. B. says: A opens a jack pot and draws cards.
No one calls his bet. What must he show?

Openers, and that he has five cards. After the fraw, the players must pay to see the whole hand. Before the draw, that is, if no one goes in against the pener, the whole hand must be shown, as every

player has paid as much as the opener paid to get

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Democrats carried cuvahoga county, which includes the city of Cleveland, by 2,500 at the recent State election in Ohio. The term of Mayor Jo maon of that city expires in April. Police Judge William Fiedler has been named as the probable Republican candidate against Mayor John o: It is thought he can hold the German vote, which is considerable in Cleveland. In the city of Cleveland the Demo-

cratic majority this year was 4,600. Except school taxes there is no State tax levied in New Jersey other than that derived from corpora

The oyster business was so brisk on election day in Maryland that the vote was light where oyster-men reside. The fine weather kept the men at work and few white oystermen voted, despite the efforts of the two parties by platform declarations to secure their support. On the other hand, former Governor Frank Brown made the trip from New York on Monday night in order to vote in Carroll county, Md. In order to exercise his right of suffrage he travelled more than 400 miles.

Twelve years ago there were 3,100 Chinese resi-tents in New York State; there are now 6,900. Massachusetts had 1,100; it has now 2,700; Pennsylvania acqueetts and 1.100; it has now 2,700; Pennsylvania had 1.200 and has now 1,800. The Chimese population of California has declined from 71,000 in 1900 to 40,000 in 1902. Since 1882 the entrance into the United States of Chiramen, except diplomatic officers, the servants of diplomatic officers, merchants, students or tourists, has been filegal.

The Socialist vote in Cincinnati this year was Socialists known as the Socialist party and the Socialist Labor party. In some Cincinnati wards their combined vote was larger than the Democratio vote. This was the case in the Twelfth, where the So inlists polled 489 as against 474 Democratic votes

Complaint is made in Queensborough and Greenpoint that the demand for the improvement of the three bridges over Newtown Creek at Vernon avenue, Greenpoint avenue and Meeker than the humble Newtown Creek. The average number of boats which pass the Vernon avenue drawbridge is 209 a day. Greenpoint avenue, 120, and Meeker avenue, 75.

The sum of \$294,707 is being paid this year by New York for rents within the borough of Man-hattan alone, and the rented floor space of the city is 178,000 square feet, divided among twelve buildings. For offices in the building which has the largest number of departments \$142,380 is paid.

The term of John McCullagh, Superintendent of Elections for the Metropolitan district of New York, ends on Dec. 3I and Gov. Odeli will have the apcointment of his successor. The term of the office

The suggestion that Speaker Henderson of lows may seek the Republican nomination for Governor in that State brings to notice the fact that Iowa te not the only State which will have an election

election. Oblo also chooses a Governor next year. The office of Superintendent of Public Instruc-tion in Colorado is held by a women. She is a Democrat. The salary is \$3,000. She has been reflected on the Democratic ticket, though the

State has generally gone Republican. Odell and Higgins carried three of the twentyone Assembly districts of Brooklyn. The cost of the twelfth census is now figured

out to have been \$12,854,818, and it is further added that this is an average cost of 151; cents per capita

Political Preaching. The Rev. Dr. Peabody at the Baptist Congress &

I assume that there are certain problems of states. manship to discuss which lie plainly within the function of the pulpit. It may be said that the political preaching of the day is altogether too frequently of a harmful nature. There is, indeed, n this political or semi-political preaching a certain painful partiality. In the North the preachers who talk politics in their pulpits are overwhelmand task possess in their pulpits are overwhelmingly Republican. The Democrat in the pulpit is comparatively rare. The Episcopal rector, as a rule, while often found as a Democratic voter, is consistently silent over political issues in his pulpit, while the Methodist, Baptist, Congregationalist and the Presbyterian clergy are seldon

in other than the Republican camp. COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS. Young Men and Women-City and Country.

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